

# WOMAN'S HOME PAGE

CHARLES DWYER... Editor

## PLANNING THE GARDEN

### BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS CAN BE GROWN IN THE CITIES

Sourness of Soil Readily Corrected. Scheme for Garden Should First be Outlined Systematically

**T**WICE happy is the gardener who in the early springtime, while yet the song-birds note is lacking, plans with thoughtful care her garden—a garden in which to live, in imagination, until the time when, under a glowing sun, bright flowers of color and drifts of fragrance proclaim it a reality. A long step toward the realization of this garden-dream is a carefully wrought scheme upon paper and a close study of the catalogues, bewildering always with their alluring array of flowers, fabulous in size and dazzling in color. So they appear to those unskilled in the mysteries and perfect conditions under which they are grown.

There are two ways of making out an order for plants or seeds. The

a suitably chosen and rather short list of plants will thrive for successive years under this limitation. With four, five or six hours, however, a fine array may be secured, and seven hours is sufficient for anything.

It is generally believed that flowers cannot be grown in our great cities on account of the poisonous gases, thrown out by the factories, and because of illuminating gas escaping from the mains. But beautiful flowers are widely grown under these conditions when cultural requirements are met. The real source of failure, in these places, comes almost always from sourness of the soil, for in lots almost wholly shaded during the months between the growing seasons and lacking also a free circulation of air, the soil is almost sure to become sour.

lumps with a rake, add a two-inch layer of old, black manure, raking it well in and leaving the surface both smooth and level. In the absence of manure, sprinkle over the beds enough bone-meal to whiten the surface, working it in with the rake. There is no danger of hurting the plants with bone-meal.

A well defined plan for the summer's garden is no small step toward its success, and one carefully outlined upon paper is likely to materialize with better results than by a haphazard arrangement evolved while planting. With a wise selection from reliable lists of plants and seeds, one may have flowers from frost to frost, not forgetting that good cultivation and flower good hand in hand. Shakespeare must have had some experience, for he tells us, "Flowers are slow, while weeds make haste."

Beginning with a bulb list of the previous autumn's planting, the snowdrops will often bloom while the ground is white with snow. Combined with chionodoxas and scillas, a beautiful effect follows, and a succession of crocuses, tulips and hyacinths, which may be over-sown with shallow-rooted annuals later, flushes the springtime with the flowers that give promise of the full tide that may follow, crowding one another in rapid succession, overlapping as to their blooming season, and over-running in a delightful tangle if mixed plantings are made in a continuous bed or border. With sufficient space, shrubs when once established afford baskets of flowers in their season—delightful ones if such shrubs as Persian lilacs—for greatest profusion of their delicious flower—be planted. Other lilacs, too, for varied beauty, and Japan snowball, Philadelphia, commonly styled mock orange and spring, weigelas, spirea, Van Houttei specially, and the hardy hydrangeas, along with the deutzias. With limited space, there may be a border, or angles in walks and buildings, planted with hardy perennials.

#### Hardy Perennials

Among the very best of these for striking effect, as well as for free flowering qualities, are the hardy phloxes, the earliest of these beginning to bloom in the latter part of May and continuing until after hard frosts if faded flower-heads are removed to prevent seeding; giant hardy larkspurs (delphiniums) in richest, darkest blue as well as delicate shades, bloom from June until frost, and from early spring-sown seed, the towering foxglove in many shades is striking for masses or background. This proves too tender for the northwest, however, with good protection. The sturdy, iron-clad columbines (aquilas), moonpenny daisies, Scotch and also the May pinks, along with the ever-blooming rose, prove a success everywhere. Lottier specimens are found in Rudbeckia golden-glow, the old-fashioned single hollyhocks (mammocks, double ones for effect), the mammoth, fringed Allegheny hollyhock, far more beautiful as far as its range of color extends, and more unique in its "ragged" or fringe effect, and the new smaller flowered sunflowers, silver-leaved, "cut-and-come-again," "thousand-flowered" and multiflorous. These sunflowers in creamy and golden shades furnish masses of flowers for cutting and are adapted to massing and also to masking fences, to which purpose the hollyhocks and golden-glow lend themselves admirably. Golden-glow in a moist, rich soil, bears hundreds of large golden yellow flowers resembling cactus dahlias, artistic for cut-flower effect. Plants, only of this can be procured, but if one is willing to wait until a second year, many of the perennials may be easily grown from seeds. These include hollyhocks, foxgloves, the Scotch and the May pinks, sweet Williams, perennial phlox, Iberis (hardy candytuft) and columbines. The remainder bloom first year from seeds. So do the low-growing and fragrant forget-me-nots, pansies and ever-blooming hardy pinks, all of which are exquisite for cutting and should be grown in beds or patches in halfshaded positions, with the exception of the ever-blooming pinks, which require more sun. The seeds of those flowering the second season may be planted in some place apart from the flower beds—in the vegetable garden, for instance, where they may be given steady cultivation. It is a good plan to plant them in rows, for ease in cultivation and that they may be more readily distinguished from

weeds by the inexperienced. In the South and on the Pacific coast, they may be transplanted the following autumn or just as the rainy season is setting in. With skillful handling, some success in the North by this plan, but much the safer way, in the colder sections, is to give them a protective mulch about December first, and transplant to permanent positions in early spring in time to give them the benefit of the spring rains to settle the soil thoroughly about the roots. It is better, too, for the average amateur, to take them up in small clumps. Dig some very old rotted manure into the soil near them, but not touching the stems or roots. Keep the soil loosened about them, and if a very dry season sets in mulch them with lawn clippings or other litter.

#### Climbing Plants

These include both the hardy perennials and the annual vines. Among the latter, the most desirable for temporary shade or screens are clematis, with large bell-shaped flowers in either rich purple or pure white, scarlet runner, canary bird vine and nasturtium. The morning glory is widely recommended, but except for out-of-the-way places where it cannot encroach, it is the most persistent, self-sowing nuisance in the whole floral category, coming up for years after the first planting under the most vigilant efforts at eradication. Its flowers are beautiful in the early morning; but keep it at a distance from flower beds or the vegetable garden. For a most showy flowering climber—perennial—plant along fences, use the scarlet trumpet vine. For screens and trellises, the honeysuckle and clematis. For free-flowering vines for the veranda, roses in their season are a sheet of bloom. "Prairie Queen" and "Scarlet Rambler" are planted in the North, and Lamarque or Cherokee rose in the South. Roses are subject to insect pests in their season, however, and

war must be waged against them from the outset, so for those who are seeking ease of culture, with beautiful effect, no more satisfactory vine can be found than honeysuckle Halliana (Hall's honeysuckle), yielding freely its beautiful, fragrant flowers, pure white at first, turning to a soft, pleasing shade of yellow. This is evergreen in the South and upon the Coast, and remains green until after Christmas in the cold sections of the North. This is one of the cleanest vines we have. Aphis do not touch it, even when planted beside Heckroth's honeysuckle, which some seasons swarms with aphids. Scarlet, everblooming honeysuckle combines beautifully with Hall's and each furnish an abundance of delicious blooms for cutting. Clematis Jackmanii, with immense flowers of richest purple, is free from disease and effective as a pillar plant, presenting a perfect mass of bloom. Clematis paniculata, for a late-season bloomer, is a striking sheet of snowy white that must be seen to be appreciated. These perennials should be secured in early spring from some first-class dealer, planted in deeply worked, rich soil, the ground kept stirred until dry weather sets in, then given a mulch of four or five inches depth. Cobaea is grown from seeds which should be started early, planting the seeds edge-wise and singly in pots placed in a sunny window. May first is soon enough, and they should be lightly watered until above ground. By allowing the soil to dry somewhat, they may be slipped from the inverted pot without root disturbance. Scarlet salvia planted at the base of cobaea proves highly artistic—a favorite combination with florists—enduring until frost. A very harmonious combination is shown in our lower illustration, which also portrays the beauty and utility of the fragrant evergreen honeysuckle. The gay nasturtium, when in bloom, will harmonize perfectly with the scarlet salvia and, while geraniums in the porch boxes

### BLUE ROSE IS LATEST FOR HORTICULTURISTS

Suggestion for Treatment of this Novelty among Climbers. Now is the Time to Begin Work

above, and the snowy whiteness of the honeysuckle blooms is reflected in the stately flowers of the night-blooming nicotiana intermingled below.

When annuals are desired wholly for



Beautiful Wild Violets—especially adapted to rocky soil.

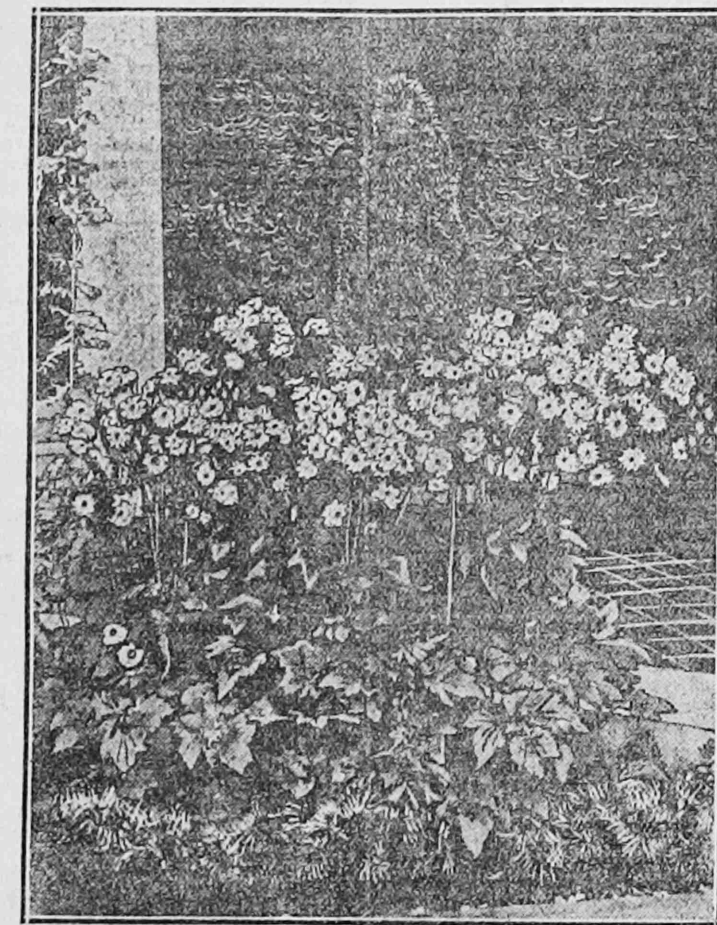
cutting they are better planted in solid beds in the rear or in the vegetable garden, where they may receive good cul-

tivation. Among those easy to grow and blooming from two to three months are the following standards for cutting: Annual chrysanthemums, calliopsis, marigolds, mignonette, petunias, pilox Drummondii, nasturtium, zinnias, salvia, stocks, verbenas, scabiosa, salpiglossis, dianthus, larkspur, centaureas (bachelors' buttons), sweet peas, sweet alyssum, candytuft, pansies and portulaca. These yield good returns under average care and ordinary soil. The last four are adapted to edgings. Portulaca (rose-moss) will grow anywhere, and if sowed at the same time and in the same bed with poppies will mat and cover the bed with bloom after the poppies die. Cut the poppies away close to the ground when they stop flowering. Poppies, mignonette, bachelors' buttons, sweet alyssum, candytuft, nasturtium, nicotiana and portulaca may be sown as soon as ground can be worked—all except nasturtium. Thin the plants before they grow spindling. Keep free from weeds and give water to prevent drying out if the weather be dry.

Cosmos are of tall, branching habit, beautiful for clumps and background, and grow easily from early sowings in open ground. In the North plant the dwarf (four feet), early flowering.

In sections subject to high winds, it is well to cover sowings with newspapers or burlap, pegging down at the corners, but watch and remove the cover as soon as plants begin to show. Fine seeds are better sown just before a rain and will then need no covering of soil, the rain washing them in. Three times the diameter of a seed is a general rule for depth to plant. Sweet peas are an exception. Plant as early as the ground can be worked, in trenches four inches deep. Sow quite thickly, cover with one inch of soil, drawing the remainder of the earth about the plants as they grow.

A successful grouping for a succession of flowers is shown in our upper illustration. A wild grape vine drapes this rustic pergola in utter luxuriance. Its bloom is more fragrant than the mignonette. Its ragged clusters of fruit are pretty as flowers. Clematis paniculata outlines an entrance, purple wisteria the other. Showing against the green background, a clump of flaming, crimson canna finds a foothold in the rich, moist soil at the base of the rockery, while the hardy cactus which covers it shows hundreds of great, creamy yellow flowers in late May and June. Creeping Charlie mats it with green and later with golden yellow. The clumps of Johnsonian lily with great swordlike leaves, showing in the foreground, are wintered in tubs in the cellar, and yield scores of their great lilies in June and July. In the border the hardy chrysanthemums are gay throughout October.



Bed of Anemone Japonica—Whirlwind and Queen Charlotte.

wrong way is to check off at random a list of those which strike your fancy, regardless of adaptation to your garden exposure and soil, and with no thought of comparative height or color effects. The right way is to outline in rough pencil sketch the places, with their dimensions, where the flowers are to be planted, then study this plan in connection with the full descriptions given in first-class catalogues. Give thought to their season and duration of bloom, if an abundance of flowers is the object, adapting them to shaded or sunny locations as better suits their habit, brightening distant and forbidding ways with bright colors and lending the softening effect of cool shades to glaring and heated exposures.

"Wherever there are flowers there is a home," and the widespread love of flowers becomes a passion with those dependent upon the markets, or restricted to the space of most city lots.

That your garden is small does not preclude the wise selection of a few long-season bloomers. The ground may be rocky and forbidding, but Nature has made ample provision. Even though it produces well nigh useless, as hundreds upon hundreds of city lots are, there are left the hardy ferns and many foliage plants. Three hours of sunshine a day is the minimum for flowering plants, and only

Wood ashes are a corrective, and a most excellent fertilizer. A peck of ashes well mixed with a wagon-load of soil is the gardener's way of applying it, but in small garden beds, after providing perfect drainage, the ashes may be scattered evenly over the surface until the ground is white as with a light snow-fall. This should be well raked in, the work being done as soon as the ground can be worked, or two or three weeks before planting time. If the soil is heavy and sodden as well as sour, the very best way is to have it thrown out to a depth of three feet, carted away and replaced with good soil. This, however, proves too expensive for the many, and the next best way, after throwing out the soil to the given depth, is to fill in a foot deep with durable rubbish—stones, pieces of iron, broken pottery, tin cans, etc., in order to provide perfect drainage. Lichen the soil thrown out with ashes in the proportion given, and, if possible, add one-fifth coarse sand. Otherwise try to mellow the soil by means of fertilizers. Farmyard manure is the most natural and perfect plant-food known, and it produces results that no commercial fertilizer can give, because it adds to the soil so much vegetable matter that both heavy and sandy soils are greatly benefited. After filling in, breaking up the



A good idea for an appropriate treatment of the recently famous blue rose. This privet hedge and archway of Dorothy Perkins roses makes a stunning entrance to the garden.

### PARENTS FAIL TO ALLOW FOR CHILDREN'S NERVES

Little Ones Need Just as Much Consideration as Grown-Ups. Keep Them Occupied

**C**HILDREN need the "Soft Answer that turneth away wrath" in most cases, much more than the time-honored rod. We make due allowance for the nerves of grown-ups, but few people make sufficient allowance for the nerves of children, or indeed seem to think that they have any. When children seem irritable, and we can see no apparent cause, it is much better to leave them alone for a short while, not pressing any questions upon them, and above all we should not allow our own irritation to get into our tones when talking to them. I know of one little six-year-old who is all amiability and animation at school, yet when he gets home, he cannot bear to be asked many questions without showing extreme nervousness and annoyance. He has simply kept up to the demands at school and his nervous force is not equal to further strain. His mother has wisely found that what he needs is to play out-doors awhile, until he relaxes, and then he is amiable and sweet-tempered again. Such temperaments are hard to deal with, and require study and much pa-

tience, with little if any physical punishment. Right guidance, and holding the right ideal, is the only safe course.

**Keep the Children Busy**

If mothers want to keep their children out of mischief, they should keep them busy, either at work or play. It is a well-known fact that idleness is the cause of a great deal of the wrong-doing among men and women, so what else can we expect of our children? Give each a task to do each day, and they will soon learn to feel responsible for its being done well. After their work is over, give them the time to play, but not to mope or worry because. Children feel of more importance in the world when they know that they are being depended upon to do something to help. Then when the mother has so much to do, it is a great deal to have so many steps saved. Of course this applies more especially to homes where there is no outside help to do. Give your little ones something to do and see how much better they are.

Children appreciate confidence, trust

and genuine sympathy, but are quick to detect anything unreal or inconsistent. Our two boys and two girls, all between the years of seven and sixteen, are my own companions. I try to be as interested in their studies as they are themselves, and to know as much about school affairs as though I were in reality one of the pupils. This keeps their interest unflagging and their advance is rapid and continuous. Although the large number of studies necessitates hard work at home, I do not allow it to interfere with the little home duties necessary to keep the domestic circle in its proper groove, and the knowledge of which is vitally essential to their future happiness.

A part of the day's work in the home is assigned to each one; and if they are performed with willing hands and cheerful spirits. We have an agreed rate for all of these little services, payable in cash on demand once a week, or it may be left on deposit. A cash book and account current with each one, kept by myself, is open at all times for inspection. The revenue thus derived provides for all their small wants, and is spent more economically and with a higher conception of its real value than if money were given them promiscuously.

A pleasant and instructive part of our home training is the family reading circle. The older children, my husband and myself take turns three times a week reading from good magazines and papers. Current events of general in-

terest are discussed to our mutual benefit, and a fair knowledge of the world's onward march is thus imparted to the children. To avoid the danger of falling in a "rut," they are freely encouraged to "mix" and exchange thoughts with others. Perhaps ours is not the ideal method, but Love has its abiding place in the home.

**Don't**

"Yes, children are extremely trying; they are never content unless they are noisy or annoying. I tell my children, 'don't do that,' but what's the use? They only do something still more aggravating, but I suppose all children are alike in that respect."

"Oh, yes; mine are very trying, too, but I don't say 'don't' many times. If they can't behave, then I punish them. I have no use for spoiled children, and don't intend to spoil mine."

When I hear such remarks I think, "what a pity that mothers do not understand their own children!" Have you ever thought what that "don't" means to a child, every fibre of whose active little being says, "Do, do, do?" Activity is the normal condition of the healthy child, and we ought as well tell an engine full of steam, "Don't!" Children must do, not necessarily that which annoys others, but something. Their own resources are limited, and they have not the ability to spend their time in the various pursuits of their elders. The wise mother has few "don'ts," but will

invent ways to direct their energy so it will not be an annoyance to others.

**Comparisons are Odious**

I would like to impress parents with the amount of mischief done by unwise comparisons. I have seen children made jealous of their brothers and sisters and bitter towards parents on account of having been unfavorably compared in regard to their work or behavior. Not many weeks ago I heard a boy declare that his mother didn't care for him, because she had unwisely shown favor to an elder son. They soon perceive who is the white-haired boy. Surely there is need of improvement in this matter.

**GOOD MORNING!**

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

**H**OWEVER dark and drear the day, The skies however bleak and gray, All surface showing scolding, I like to hear my neighbor say, "Good-morning, sir, good-morning!"

It but confirms a notion I had, That I these many years have had, That life is how we take it, A morning may be good or bad, It may be frolicsome or sad, According as we make it.

### SIMPLE DISHES ONLY FOR THE UNEXPECTED GUESTS

Wise Housekeeper Does Not Flurry Herself with Excess of Effort. Emergency Meals

**W**HEN company comes unexpectedly, no matter in what degree of plenty my larder is, it is my invariable rule to have only simple and easily prepared dishes. I consider this rule a good one, because I do not then become tired and nervous from much cooking and flurrying around, and it allows me time to entertain my guests and enjoy their society.

Of course, the character of my dishes depends largely on the season of the year, and to what degree my cupboard is bare. But I usually have on hand butter, eggs, flour and other essentials, and with these, really all things are possible. If I lack the ingredients for one dish, I set my brains to work to concoct something in its stead.

My pet emergency dish is poached eggs on toast; failing that, creamed chicken. I find that the first dish is a favorite with nearly all. Both are easily and quickly prepared. If a soup is desired, and I have on hand canned tomatoes, I make clear tomato soup. Should I have cold roasted or boiled

meat left over from a previous meal, I slice it and garnish the platter with parsley, meat or other herb I may have. French fried potatoes is a favorite side dish of mine. When one's fingers work nimbly, it does not require much time to prepare the potatoes and fry them in turn into potato salad by the addition of sliced onions, pepper, parsley, and decorate with a sliced hard-boiled egg. Tomatoes sliced and encircled with lettuce leaves is another favorite, and if my nasturtiums are growing, I sometimes make dainty little sandwiches, slicing the bread thin and then cutting it in triangular shape.

There are several simple desserts from which I choose. If I have plenty of milk and eggs to spare, I make floating island, and with a little stiffened jelly dropped in the center of each island, it makes an attractive-looking dessert. Then corn-starch pudding, made in separate cups, cooled in a can of ice-water, turned when cold into pretty saucers, and served with cream or preserved or canned fruit, proves acceptable.

## SABBATH MOB CROWDS CITY

Philadelphia, Feb. 20.—Rioting in every section of the city followed the attempt of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company to operate its lines here today. Passengers and crews were driven from cars by infuriated mobs of strike men in the city and nearly a score of instances the abandoned cars were burned or otherwise destroyed.

At nightfall every car was withdrawn from service.

Stern measures were adopted by the police to quell the disorders. Five persons were arrested charged with inciting riot. Two women were shot by stray bullets, and many injured persons were taken to hospitals.

**Special Officers Ordered.**

Mayor Rebyburn tonight ordered 3,000 additional police and issued a proclamation forbidding the riot act.

The executive committee of the Central Labor union this afternoon pledged both moral and financial support to the strikers. They also decided to call a sympathetic strike of every union man in the city in case the authorities put into effect their threat to operate the cars with policemen and firemen.

In the morning cars were run on every line with little difficulty, except in the district of Kensington, where cars were stoned by mobs. At 11 o'clock transit company officials announced that cars were running on their regular Sunday schedule. Shortly afterwards riots were reported from scores of widely separated localities.

**Boys Burn Car.**

In the southern section, a mob of boys drove a conductor and motor-man from their posts and after the four women passengers had left the car, set it on fire. The car following was also stopped and was being set on fire, when a detachment of police and a chemical engine reached the scene.

In this same section Mary Devlin, aged 16, was shot in the leg when the police fired their revolvers in an effort to check the mob.

In the usually quiet residential section of West Philadelphia, mobs for a time baffled the police. Iron bars and stones were piled on the tracks and several cars were wrecked.

Mounted police were powerless to disperse the mobs and a fire hose was brought into play.

**Claims Contradictory.**

Contradictory claims are made by the opposing forces as to the number of men on strike. Leaders of the Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Railway Employees say that 6,200 of the 7,000 employees of the transit company have left their cars.

Officials of the company say that 3,500 of their employees are loyal and that regular service will be resumed at daylight tomorrow.

The importation of 150 strike-breakers from New York led to an attack on the bars and main offices of the company this afternoon.

Windows were broken by the mob which was finally dispersed after arrests had been made.

The most seriously injured person was 13-year-old Viola Beaven, shot in the abdomen by a stray bullet from a policeman's revolver as she was stepping from her house when a mob was attacking five cars in front of it.

George Feltz, a nurse, also was struck by a stray bullet when hastening to a train. His condition is not critical.

Transit officials say that 297 cars were wrecked, two completely burned and one partially burned today. Two thousand six hundred and eight cars windows were smashed.

Union leaders say they will force the company to arbitrate.

## ELLIOT HEAD OF APPLE SHOW

Spokane, Wash., Feb. 20.—Howard Elliott, president of the Northern Pacific Railway company, has agreed to continue as president of the National Apple Show of Spokane for 1910. He was the unanimous choice of the board of trustees, which sent a committee to St. Paul to take the matter up with him.

E. F. Cartier Van Dassel, Gordon C. Corbaley and Ren H. Rice, trustees of the Third National Apple Show, made the foregoing announcement on their return from an extended eastern trip.

Mr. Rice, who is chairman, secretary and manager of the exposition, said:

"Mr. Elliott expressed himself as being highly complimented when informed that the trustees were unanimous in their request that he continue as head of the exposition this year. The committee, in presenting the request of the trustees, voiced the appreciation of the board of trustees for the interest and work by Mr. Elliott, saying also that the success of the coming show depended largely upon him again assuming the leadership."

"Mr. Elliott took occasion to again express his belief in the National Apple Show as a prominent factor in the development of one of the most important resources of the Pacific Northwest, and assured the committee that he will do everything in his power to make the third exposition as great as was the second show."

"We also had a conference with Louis W. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway company, arranged through Mr. Elliott, and the committee presented the general plans for the show, which received the highest commendation of both officials."

"We believe that the exhibition in Spokane next fall will be larger and better than ever before and we will leave nothing undone to make it even more interesting and instructive than the former shows. Growers all over the country are interested in this work and we look for exhibits from every district in America."

Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, president of George Washington Memorial association, announced last night that contributions sufficient practically to assure the erection of the proposed \$2,500,000 George Washington memorial hall at Washington, D. C., have been pledged.